# VIRGINIA GAZETTE,
AND
# PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

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## Foreign Intelligence.

UDINA, September 6.

On the 1st inſtant, the firſt conference between the Plenipotentiaries was held at Paſſeriano. It laſted almoſt ſix hours. On the 3d, Gen. Buonaparte came hither to continue the negociations; and ſince then conferences have been held every day between him, General Clarke, and the Auſtrian Plenipotentiaries.—The Congreſs is held in the hotel of the Marquis di Gallo. The French ſtill continue their preparations for war, and have ſtrengthened the fortifications of ſeveral places.

VIENNA, September 13.

On Sunday laſt a ſtaff-officer arrived here, as courier, with diſpatches from the Marquis di Gallo at Udina, which were immediately ſent by the Miniſter, Baron Thugut, to the Emperor, at Baden. The officer left Udina on the 8th. The hopes of peace had ſomewhat revived after the arrival of Buonaparte in that town; but no final reſult has yet taken place, and the difficulties that have hitherto exiſted, do not appear to be removed. On the part of the French it is inſiſted that the Emperor ſhall poſſeſs nothing in Italy, as ſuch poſſeſſion muſt be dangerous to the tranquility of the Ciſalpine Republic and the French power. We muſt therefore, ſtill remain in ſuſpence as to the iſſue of the negociation.—The Auſtrian army is well prepared, ſhould the war recommence.

September 16.

It was to-day reported here that Peace had been concluded betwixt the Emperor and the French Republic; but this report is not officially announced. It is hoped, however, that a fortnight will determine the matter. Though much depends upon the event of the negociation at Liſle, as our Cabinet is cloſely bound with that of England: or there is little doubt that France would wiſh to conclude peace with us, and leave England to herſelf.

HAGUE, September 12.

The Hotel of the French miniſter here has been illuminated on account of the new revolution which has taken place in France, and a general illumination is ſpoken of; for if this revolution had not happened, the royal party would have accompliſhed their deſigns, and the old order of things would alſo have been reſtored here.

Our troops have juſt been diſembarked from the fleet in the Texel.

September 16.

Twenty-one commiſſioners have been appointed to prepare the new conſtitution, ſix of whom are from the province of Holland, and the greater proportion are devoted to the Revolutionary party. The choice of Preſident has fallen upon the Repreſentative Blos from Amſtel.

Yeſterday the Ciſalpine Republic was mentioned for the firſt time in our Convention. The Directory expreſſed their wiſhes to be united by the bonds of friendſhip and brotherhood to the Batavian Republic.

The troops diſembarked from the fleet in the Texel, are not returned into garriſon: they are cantoned in quarters. Four battalions are gone to Frieſland, and as many to Overryſſel. The reſt are gone into North Holland. The tranſport ſhips remain till further orders in the Texel.

The Miniſter Meyer has been recalled from France, on account of his being tho't to favour the Royaliſt party.

Orders have been given for all French emigrants to leave the republic.

General Hoche has intimated that there is a body of French emigrants and other diſaffected perſons on our borders, of whom it is neceſſary to take ſome notice.

COLN, September 10.

A remarkable change has taken place here. The friends of revolution have had the upper hand, and have followed the example of the Ciſalpiners. The whole government, the treaſury, and archieves, all in their hands.

The conſequence has been, the ſolemn renunciation of all connection with the government of the empire. Intermediate commiſſioners and new municipalities are eſtabliſhed here, at Aachan, Trier, and Coblentz, under the protection of the French republic, and under the name of the *Cisrhenaniſh Republic* (Republic on this ſide of the Rhine) formally declared independent, and to it are annexed ſeveral ſmall adjoining diſtricts of territory on the Upper Rhine. Information of this change has been ſent to Paris, and General Hoche has been invited to provide them with a Proviſional Directory, till the people can be aſſembled to form a regular Conſtitution.

The conſequences of this revolution cannot at preſent be eſtimated; it will doubtleſs give France new and important reſources.—One conſequence amongſt others, will be the confiſcation of all the cloyſters, and the eſtates of the clerical order, which make three fourths of the whole country.

September 17.

The plan of the French to republicanize the country on this ſide of the Rhine every day developes itſelf. Yeſterday at noon the independence of this place was publicly declared, and the Tree of Liberty planted. The ceremony was performed in the preſence of the civil and military authorities. In ſeveral other places yeſterday and the day before, the Tree of Liberty was alſo planted.

WETZLAR, September 17.

General Hoche lies here dangerouſly ill. Two doctors are expected from Paris to attend him. Several of the ſtreets are covered with litter. All is kept ſtill, not even the ſtages or mechanics are permitted to diſturb him. General Lefevre commands the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, in the interim.

HAMBURGH, September 26.

The ſhips which the Spaniards expected from South America and the Phillippine Iſlands with upwards of 18 million of piaſtres on board are arrived at Teneriffe.

The Engliſh ſquadron, under command of Admiral Nelſon, are put into Gibraltar to refit.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.

The greateſt part of the city of Scutari has been deſtroyed by fire. It is not known how it broke out, but 3000 houſes have been reduced to aſhes.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16.

On Monday laſt a fire broke out in the town of Nyburg, which, owing to the weather being very ſtrong at the time, conſumed 141 houſes, about one third part of the whole place. The loſs is eſtimated at 100,000 rix dollars.

September 19.

The poſt of yeſterday brought news that the peſtilence was ſo violent in the iſland of Corſica, that orders are iſſued "That no ſhip from the Mediterranean ſea ſhall be admitted into the river Elbe, without being firſt examined at Cruxhaven by the proper officer at Ritzbuttle, and permiſſion obtained."

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.

On Sunday laſt the young king of Sweden was publicly betrothed to the Princeſs Frederica Van Baaden, which was accompanied with the rejoicings uſual on ſuch occaſions.

MILAN, September 9.

The government of Genoa, on the 4th inſtant, experienced a ſerious ſhock. The excluſion of the Prieſts and Nobility from offices of the State, which the new Conſtitution ordains, and the diſcharge of the old officers, occaſioned a formidable tumult.—The ariſtocratic party, which conſiſted of the chief citizens, had, at firſt the advantage, and became maſters of the city. But their triumph did not continue long. The democrats united themſelves, and were aſſiſted by the Fr[illegible] troops. A combat took place, in which upwards of 1000 men loſt their lives. The French ambaſſador, Faypoult, and the Corſican General, Caſſabianca, it is ſaid, were at the head of the democratic party. Since then, Genoa is ſurrounded by French troops.

PARIS, September 15.

General Jourdan has been appointed preſident of the council of five hundred, and De Cretel preſident of that of the elders.

Ernouf is appointed director general of the war. This important place had been for four years the patrimony of general Clarke, under another denomination.

Gen. Duellier ſucceeds Damas in the command of Valenciennes.

General Moreau yeſterday morning arrived at Paris.

September 18.

The principal merchants and bankers at Paris have preſented to the directory a petition, the object of which is to requeſt that Lafond Ladebat, one of the deputies condemned to be tranſported, ſhould be ſent to Hamburgh. The aſſurances given by government ſince the 4th of September, of maintaining property, have determined the commercial perſons at Paris to take this meaſure, becauſe they are well aſſured that the fall of ſuch a Banker as Lafond, who traded to the amount of ſeveral millions, muſt neceſſarily ſhake the property of an infinite number of citizens.

It is believed that Barthelemy has obtained leave to be baniſhed to Switzerland; and Lafond Ladebat to Hamburgh, where he may ſuperintend his commercial concerns, and fulfil his engagements. This is another proof of the moderation of government.

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*The Commiſſioners of the Executive Authority in the Criminal Tribunal of the department of L'Orne, to the Miniſter of Juſtice.*

"Alencon, 26 Fructidor, Sept. 11.

"Citizen Miniſter,

"I am this inſtant informed, that at Sieꝛ preparations had been made for the organization of the national guard: that uniforms with black collars were quite ready, and that the corps were about to be formed into diviſions of chaſſeurs and grenadiers, under the title of *Chaſſeurs and Grenadiers of Pichegru*; that at Prenais, in the department of La Sarthe, uniforms had been made, and the plan of inſurrection had been entertained.

"This proves that it was time to ſtrike the conſpirators.

"How vaſt was the ſcheme of Pichegru! The law which he propoſed and carried, was nothing more than one of the means to render the ſucceſs of it more certain.

"Upon this very day were the black collars to have been brought forward, and the ſatellities of Pichegru to have ſhown themſelves.

"Happily theſe proſpects are diſconcerted.

Health and fraternity,

LEROYER LATOURNERIE."

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*Copy of a letter addreſſed by the Pacha of Scutari to Gen. Buonaparte.*

"God is great, and his works marvellous. To the commander in chief, Buonaparte, protector of the law of Iſa, the *puiſſant man of the French Republic, General of Generals, ſublime Conqueror of the Italian Provinces*, faithful, eſteemed, merciful, & benevolent commander in chief;—it is to him that I addreſs the following letter.

"Prince of Generals, may all your wiſhes be gratified; may our eternal friendſhip be conſolidated; may my ſincere good wiſhes reach you; may I be informed of the intereſting intelligence of the happy ſtate of your health, on account of the friendſhip which unites us, and of which I am anxious to give you the moſt frequent and ſignal proofs.

"The friendſhip which unites the Ottoman Porte to the French Republic has never ceaſed to be faithful and ſincere.

"The hand of Fate, directed by the hand of God, in annihilating the Venetian power, and ſubmitting it to your laws, has eſtabliſhed new connections between the two Monarchies; the harmony ſubſiſting between them increaſes in proportion as they come cloſer; and at this moment this new union obliges me to aſk a new favour of you. The favour that I wiſh to obtain of my ſincere friend is, that my Subjects and my Merchants, who trade to Venice, may be protected in their perſons; that hoſpitality may be offered them; and that they may be conſidered with a favourable eye. Such is my demand; and it is for this reaſon that I ſend to my beſt friend. When you have read theſe few lines, and have received the contents of them in the ſpirit in which they were written, I hope the Merchants of *Scutari*, my ſubjects, will be well attended to, protected and honoured. Aſſured of obtaining what I requeſt, this letter will, in the mean time, ſerve to expreſs my gratitude.

"God is great, and his works are marvellous. May the friendſhip which unites us never have an end.

IBRAHIM.

*1242d Year of the Hegira.*"

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*Reply of Buonaparte, commander in chief, to the Pacha of Scutari.*

"I have read, with much pleaſure, the flattering expreſſions contained in your letter. The French Republic is truly the friend of the Sublime Porte; but it entertains a particular eſteem for the brave Nation of Albania, which is under your command.

"I learn, with grief, the misfortune which your illuſtrious brother has ſuſtained; that intrepid warrior deſerved a better fate; but he has died the death of the brave.

"You will find hereunto annexed, the Order which I have iſſued for the Ottoman Flag being reſpected in the Adriatic Sea. The Turks ſhall be treated not merely as other Nations, but with particular partiality. On every occaſion I will protect the Albanians; and I ſhall have a pleaſure in giving your Lordſhip a proof of the eſteem and high reſpect which I entertain for you.

"I requeſt you to receive, as a teſtimony of the friendſhip which I bear you, four cheſts of muſquets which I ſend.

BUONAPARTE."

September 23.

Relative to the hopes of peace, the following obſervations are made by the *Journal des Campagnes* and *des Armees*:

"Frenchmen! never forget that it is England alone which directs the continental powers in their wars againſt you. How can you imagine that Auſtria will make a ſeparate peace? Are you ignorant of that power being always either openly or ſecretly in the pay of Great Britain? Are you ignorant that the Emperor, his miniſtry, and all his court, are *ſaddled, bridled*, and *whipped* along by Mr. PITT? What is the wiſh of the Engliſh government? To keep

the French from their iſland. They urge the Auſtrian hordes againſt us; they pour emigrants and prieſts on our coaſts; they murder the poor Catholics in Ireland, becauſe they are patriots and revolutioniſts, and they inundate us with refractory prieſts, becauſe they are counter revolutioniſts. Frenchmen! make a laſt effort to avenge humanity; diſplace Mr. Pitt, and realize the hopes of Europe, ſo long wearied with Engliſh inſolence! The ſoul of the coalition is in London: our enemies are there—Diſperſe them; found the Iriſh, the Scots and the Engliſh Republics, while our armies to the north eſtabliſh the Rino Germanic Republic.—Let peace with every refractory government by made in Buonaparte's manner."

No news from Marſeilles. Two Republican columns are marching againſt that city.

September 24.

To the rejoicing yeſterday the moſt ſiniſter reports have ſucceeded to-day.—It is ſaid that the inſurgents of the ſouth are more than 80 000 ſtrong; that General Meſſena's diviſion has been ſurrounded by them, and has loſt 900 men; that the Directory is thinking of quitting Paris, and removing to Verſailles; that the deputies condemned to tranſportation have been reſcued on the road, through the treachery of General Dutertre, who, it is pretended, has accepted a conſiderable bribe to ſuffer them to eſcape; that deſertion among the troops is now at a moſt alarming pitch in the army of the north. All theſe reports we ſincerely believe to be abſolutely deſtitute of foundation, and we give them only to ſhew the ſpirit of the day.

From the *Journal des Hommas Libre*—Proofs of the interior and exterior conſpiracies are accumulating. An Engliſh agent has been arreſted at Calais. He was bearer of a conſiderable correſpondence; and theſe letters leave nothing to be wiſhed for in order to explain the extent, and diſcover the actors of the conſpiracy. Among others Lord *Malmeſbury* is completely unmaſked. The Engliſh agent has been carried under a ſafe guard guard to Paris, where he is now in cloſe confinment.

September 26.

It appears that the reports circulated, concerning new inſurrections, pretended to have taken place in the Vendee, are abſolutely void of foundation, and that thoſe provinces are in a ſtate of perfect tranquillity. It is true that ſome attempts have been made to ſpirit up the people to a new rebellion, but they have all proved abortive. We have ſeen a letter, dated Fontenoy le Peuple, the 5th complementary day, ſtating, that 20 refractory and emigrant prieſts having landed at the Pointe de l'Aigillon, on the coaſt of the Vendee, have been arreſted and ſent under a ſtrong guard to Fontenay. The ſame letter adds, that ſeveral other prieſts have been taken up in different parts of the country, and that the magiſtrates employ the greateſt diligence and activity in diſcovering the retreats and diſconcerting the projects of that dangerous claſs of men.

The Granadiers of the Legiſlative body took the right in the late exerciſe. The Carabineers of the legion of the Franks claimed that diſtinction as their due. The diſſention between both corps, roſe at laſt to ſuch a height, that the officers thought fit to put a ſtop to them in the very beginning, and confined the Carabineers to their quarters. The latter, however, fearing to be looked upon as cowards, found means to get out, and went to the plain of Sablous, where the granadiers were waiting for them. The engagement began, but was ſoon ſtopped by the authority of the chief officers of both corps. The firſt ſhock, however could not take place without the effuſion of blood on both ſides. To prevent the conſequences of that diſagreeable affair, the Carabineers have been ordered to the army of the Sambre and Meuſe. They ſet out yeſterday.

September 27.

It is certain, that General Barnadotte will not accept of the command of the three diviſions in the ſouth. He prefers returning to Buonaparte, in order to put an end to the war in Italy.

General Dutertre has been arreſted and ſent to Paris—10,000 livres and ſeveral watch chains have been found in the ſtraw matraſs of his bed. It is ſaid that his cuſtom was to ſwell the bills of expences, and to lay the communes on the road under contribution. The Adjutant General who accompanied him, accuſes him of theſe facts, and has ſent him to Paris with a guard.

Monſieur de Fauville, one of the greateſt friends of the conſpirators, read yeſterday at the Exchange, a letter informing him that the inſurgent army of the ſouth is compoſed of 60,000 men, that they have killed 1000 republicans, and forced General Laſne to capitulate. We wiſh the police to watch over this Monſieur Fouville, who takes the quality of agent d'change, while he is only an agent to Louis XVIII. On our part, we can aſſure that Merſeilles is quiet.

NEWBURY-PORT, Nov. 10.

MELANCHOLY FIRE!!

It is with the moſt feeling regret we have occaſion to record the following unfortunate and painful circumſtance which took place at the north part of this town on Tueſday night laſt. About one o'clock we were alarmed with the cry of Fire from the houſe of Mr. Moſes Savory, which was ſo enveloped in flames before it was diſcovered, that it was in a ſhort time entirely conſumed with all its contents, and, painful to relate, two young men, apprentices to Mr. Savory, periſhed in the flames. The tide being up, and the regular and united exertions of the inhabitants, uncommon, the tan houſe and yard, although within 40 feet of the houſe, and on the leeward ſide, were ſaved. Mr. Savory was abſent at Boſton—How acute his feelings on returning the next day to ſee the awful ſpectacle which preſented!!!

BOSTON, November 13.

Capt. Ellery, from the Streights, informs that the Britiſh fleet under Earl St. Vincents, were off Cadiz, the 8th October, but underſtood they were preparing to leave it for Liſbon.

Capt. Ellery was taken by the French & Spaniards, but having the Role d'Equipage, was not detained; he informs, that all American veſſels unprovided with this protecting paper, are in danger of capture and condemnation; capt. E. ſaw two Americans taken off Gibraltar, but could not tell who they were.

NEW-YORK, November 18.

We have been informed that orders have been received in New-York from Engliſh merchants for conſiderable quantities of grain and flour, to be ſhipped by the firſt veſſels. Moſt probably this may be aſcribed to the ſame cauſe as mentioned in the Philadelphia paragraph—a failure in the crops. This will doubtleſs ſerve to enhance the price of grain, and operate as an inducement to the farmer to puſh his produce to the market.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability and information, in London, to his friend in this city, dated, Sept. 16, 1797.*

"The nefarious deſigns of our reformiſts, or rather revolutioniſts, to plunge the country into all the horrors which an attempt at a change at this time would certainly produce, are too glaring not to be ſeen through and execrated by the great bulk of the nation. If there are defects in the repreſentative part of our conſtitution, for God's ſake let us wait for a glorious filence to heal thoſe wounds which may have been inflicted on it. How dangerous would be the conſequence of an attempt at a reformation when a powerful foreign enemy is at our gates! How much to be deprecated are thoſe among us, who advocate meaſures tending to expoſe their country to all the horrors which French principles would neceſſarily give riſe to. What more clearly fixes an indelible ſtigma on the patriotiſm and virtue of our oppoſition, than its unwearied exertions to hazard a total overthrow of all thoſe excellent inſtitutions, which have raiſed our little iſland to that degree of power, wealth and happineſs, which makes us the admiration, glory and envy of the world! Had not Mr. Pitt, obſtinately great, and inflexibly juſt, ſuperior to the clamour of faction and unprincipled men, ariſed a rampart from the war to the approaches of foreign Jacobiniſm, our diſorganizers would, from the acceſſion of French impulſe, have gained ſtrength ſufficient to bury in the frightful tomb of anarchy, our religion, our laws, our commerce, our manufactures, our power, and every thing dear to Engliſhmen. But happily we had at the head of our affairs, a miniſter, whoſe wiſdom, firmneſs, and acknowledged integrity, has preſerved entire to Old England, all thoſe invaluable bleſſings, without giving freedom a wound of any conſequence, and which being inflicted only on ſome or her gangrened members, will ſerve to preſerve life, and give new activity to the politic body. Unlike the preſent ruling power of the faction, made and faſhion-ſupported republic of France, we give our ſeditious demagogues a fair trial by a jury of their countrymen, which ſacred tribunal, I may ſay to Engliſhmen and their deſcendants the people of the United States, excluſive tribunal, acquitted ſome, while the more guilty were tranſported from a country againſt which they had raiſed their murderous hands. Long—long may my enlightened countrymen know the value and preſerve the form of that admirable ſyſtem of government, which ſo happily keeps both the monarch and the mob under the dominion of ſalutary laws. Much has been ſaid of the immenſe ſums of money given to our beloved king: but all true Engliſhmen are proud of contributing to ſupport the ſplendor of our nation in the eyes of foreigners, and in imprinting on the people a reſpect for him who is to maintain the laws which ſecure their lives, liberties, property, and reputation. Our virtuous monarch is more temperate, more averſe to luxury, to pomp and pride, than almoſt any individual in the kingdom. Our anarchiſts, under an idea of a reform wiſh to aboliſh royalty, & to eſtabliſh a republic, which, I am happy to ſay nine-tenths of my reflecting countrymen view with becoming deteſtation. The people of England are ſenſible that the boſom of their happy country would be torn to pieces by paricidal children, every election for a chief magiſtrate, and aided by foreign interference, wicked men among us, would continually enkindle the fire of diſcord and confuſion, which would proſtrate at the ſhrine of imaginary freedom, our arts, manufactures, commerce, laws and every thing uſeful and reſpectable among men. From ſuch an eventful criſis, good Lord deliver us."

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.

*The following was received from a gentleman at St. Mary's, with a requeſt to have it publiſhed.*

At an election held in & for the county of Camden, on Monday the 6th inſt. the following perſons were elected, viz:—

Delegates for Convention, James Seagrove, James Gunn, and Thomas Stafford, Eſq'rs.

For Senate, James Seagrove.

For Repreſentatives, Thomas Stafford and John Jamieſon, eſq'rs.

Mr. Niblack was oppoſed to John Jamieſon, eſq. but was detected in one of the horrideſt acts ever known perhaps at a free election. Mr. Niblack voted ſome time in the day, and others proceeded on to vote after him; he afterwards returned, and the magiſtrates on the bench and the clerks of the poll, not ſuſpecting the preſumption, eſpecially by a candidate, received his ſecond vote and put his name down before the fraud was detected, the ticket being put into the box could not be diſtinguiſhed from the others, the preſiding juſtice's ordered him into the cuſtody of the ſheriff until next day, when he was bound over to court, agreeable to the preſent election law.—— When the poll was cloſed, and the tickets called and counted over, Mr. Jamieſon, in a ſpirited addreſs to the magiſtrates preſiding, ſet forth the evil conſequences which would in time ariſe from ſuch things as he had that day ſeen practiſed by ſome of the candidates, which he ſhould be careful to procure proof of and check in the mode provided:—He declared it was not his anxiety to repreſent the county of Camden that cauſed him to make theſe obſervations, he would have been perfectly ſatisfied to have been left out had it been the choice of the people exerciſing their elective right; but to be out-polled by a fraud ſo glaring, tickets being put into mens hands that could not read writing, and then informed that it was for thoſe whoſe names it did not contain, he ſhould carry it to the tribunal of the General Aſſembly of Georgia, where ſure redreſs was to be had in ſuch notorious violation of right and privilege; he then delivered in a ſolemn proteſt againſt their declaring Wm. Niblack elected by proclamation of the ſheriff, or their giving him a certificate as an elected member, as he conſidered himſelf elected as having the next higheſt number of votes, and the election law ſupported his aſſertion:—The ſheriff then proclaimed only the ſtate of the poll—the county are, Meſſ. James M. Lindſay, ſheriff; Iſaac Crew clerk of ſuperior and inferior courts, James Jordan, regiſter of probates; John Hampton, ſurveyor; James Woodland, Eſq. coroner.

COLUMBIA, November 21.

A gentleman from Pendleton, who arrived here on the 16th inſt. informs us that a horrid attempt was made the 9th inſt. on the life of Robert Maxwell, eſquire, ſheriff of Waſhington diſtrict, as he was proceeding on his way to court; about half a mile from his houſe, three guns were fired at him; by which he was wounded and thrown from his horſe, when two more were fired; notwithſtanding his wounds he got up and proceeded home. The aſſaſſins made off, but were immediately purſued by a number of perſons (who had aſſembled on Mr. Maxwell's return home) who, at a ſmall diſtance, found where they were encamped, and followed their track till they entered Saluda river; where having loſt the track, they returned to the camp and found oats ſtrewed on the ground, as if it had been carried by ſome perſon in a bag and run out, which they traced to a barn of a Mr. Kennedy; on which they apprehended and examined two of his negroes, one of whom had confeſſed that their maſter had promiſed him his freedom, and a horſe and ſaddle, on condition that he would aſſaſſinate Mr. Maxwell, and burn his mills and barn, which he attempted, but the fire being diſcovered early, was eaſily extinguiſhed.—The negro received ſentence of death, and was to have been executed on the 13th inſtant.

Mr. Maxwell had three fingers ſhot off his left hand, and ſeveral wounds in his back, legs and thighs; but the moſt dangerous one is by a ball lodged in his ſide, which it is though will prove mortal.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.

The ſhip John, Capt. Gooding, left Bourdeaux the 9th of September, and the river the 3d of October. The intelligence by the John, is not ſo late by ſeveral days, as we have before received by the late arrivals from England. Capt G ſays that the juſt and manly language of Preſident Adams, in his ſpeech, at the opening of the extra Congreſs, was much admired in Bourdeaux, and that they have ſince treated the Americans there with greater reſpect, and now ſtile them real republicans.

The diſpoſitions of a large majority of the inhabitants of Bourdeaux are royal, and he believes throughout France; but the liberty and equality of their government deprives them of the liberty of ſpeech—The tyranny and diviſions to which they have been ſubject, during the reign of the ſucceſſive factions, and the vaſt power and aſcendency of the Directorial Triumviate diſpirit them with a dread of new commotions and the return of the bloody days of Robertſpiere.

Thirty or forty ſail of American veſſels lay at Bourdeaux, when the John left it, and there had been ſeveral carried in as prizes, but no condemnation as yet had been made there.

It was ſuppoſed that our envoys extraordinary would not effect their friendly purpoſes, unleſs their power extended to the ſatisfaction of all the demands of Barras and Co.

November 21.

Letters were received yeſterday from General Pinckney, dated September 17, by the ſhip Leeds Packet, Capt. Bunce, from Amſterdam—they inform that General Marſhall, who had been there about a fortnight, and himſelf would ſet out for Paris next day.

The ſhip Union, in which Mr. Gerry, our third Envoy, ſailed for Rotterdam, was to touch at Havre, and it was expected, that he would immediately on his arrival at that port, proceed to Paris without going to Holland.

Dupont de Nemours, a member of the council of Elders, and editor of the paper called the Hiſtorien, who, in the September convulſion in Paris, was placed upon the original liſt of proſcription, has been ſtruck off and releaſed.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) November 20.

Mr. HODGE,

Mulberry-Fields, Wilkes county, October 26, 1797.

I received your kind favour, dated Halifax, the 7th of Auguſt laſt, with a ſet of Dr. Perkins's Patent Metallic Points. Agreeably to your requeſt, and prompted by my own happy feelings, I can with pleaſure inform you of my perfect recovery from my old ſtubborn rheumatic complaint in my hip—owing, under God, to the ſurpriſing efficacy of the aforeſaid inſtruments.

On the evening of the next day after I received them, I was lying in bed, languiſhing in great pain, when I was perſuaded to make trial of them, which I had hitherto omitted, owing to their ſimplicity and apparent inſignificance. I however, being in great diſtreſs, conſented, and deſired a perſon to operate on the pained part agreeable to the bill of directions which accompanied them. The operation, I am confident did not continue more than two or three minutes, and in leſs than ten I was perfectly eaſy—After ſome time, I was aſked how I felt, I replied, perfectly eaſy, and as free from pain on that ſide as the other. The company preſent ſaid, it ſurely muſt be conceit. I then got out of bed walked ſeveral times acroſs the room, and to my expreſſible ſatisfaction found the cure to be real.—I had no return till about the autumnal equinox, when there came on an eaſtwardly ſtorm, I then felt a ſtiffneſs and weakneſs acroſs my loins, attended with ſome pain; which was inſtantly removed by a ſecond operation.

I have ſince operated on ſundry perſons for various complaints of pains, and have generally been ſucceſsful.—I will mention another inſtance of the removal of a rheumatic complaint—Within two or three days after I received ſaid Tractors, a neighbour, an elderly woman, named Mrs. Wilkie, came to my houſe, limping with one of her knees much ſwelled, occaſioned by a rheumatic pain, of a long

standing, as she said. After operating a few minutes with the instruments on her knee, she exclaimed "My knee is quite easy."—She then went over the river to a neighbour's house, and returned the next day, when she said she had felt no pain since the operation had been performed—I have seen her several times since, and she tells me that the pain and swelling have entirely subsided, and that she is perfectly well.

I am therefore fully perswaded that the discovery is important to the healing art, and I hope will greatly tend to alleviate the distresses to which our frail bodies are naturally subject.

I am yours, &c.

JOS: HERNDON.

N. B. You are at liberty to insert the above in the North-Carolina Journal, if you judge it expedient. J. H.

## Petersburg, *Dec.* 1.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in this Town, dated November 21, 1797.*

"We have again discovered a most daring plot, that was to have been put in execution by a parcel of French negroes. Their plan was to have set fire to the town in four different places, blow up our powder-house, and then murder every white person, men, women, and children. Christmas-eve was the time fixed for this horrid sacrifice: But we have got hold of some of their leading men, and this morning two were hanged at our Public Market-place. There are a number now in jail waiting for a further discovery."

On Wednesday the 22d ult. the Senate of the United States formed a quorum. The Vice-President being absent, Mr. Read, of South-Carolina, was elected President pro tempore. On Thursday the President of the United States was to address both Houses in the Hall of the Representatives.

Surry, Nov. 23, 1797.

MR. PRENTIS,

*By giving the following a place in your Paper, you will oblige the author.*

Pindaric Ode, addressed to *Thomas Paine*, author of the Rights of Man, &c. &c. by

PETER AMERICANUS.

HOW shameful was it! Thomas Paine!
To dip thy pen in reason's stream!
The priests, good souls! of thee complain,
For thou hast spoilt their golden dream.

'Twas cruel in thee, thus to pry
Into divine, and sacred things:
'Tis down right blasph'my to deny
The right divine of priests and kings.

Have not those demi-gods on earth,
Who clothe themselves in myst'ry's robe!
A sacred char'cter from their birth?
And are gods nuncios thro' the globe?

Who dare to doubt their sacred mission?
When they are sent streight way from Heaven:
Who bear St. Peter's high commission:
Viz. "Repent, and be forgiven."

Altho' that hypocritic leach
Did "deny his lord and master,"
Yet he was suffer'd still to preach;
Which prov'd his crime, no great disaster.

What Thomas! art thou never tir'd
Of making revolutions?
The devil sure, has thee inspir'd!
With desp'rate resolutions.

The fabric of our western arch,*
Was part erected by thy hand;
Thy patriot pen, bade virtue march
Undaunted, thro' fair freedom's land.

As far as gratitude extends,
Laurels shall gather round thy head;
As reason's voice, proud empire bends!
Lo! priestcraft sinks beneath thy tread!

A noxious mildew blights thy fame,
And tarnishes thy radiant page!
That *letter*,† fanches thy *letter'd* name;
And lies, e'en friendship's breast with rage.

Ingratitude's the basest crime,
That darken's human nature's page;
In honor to the present time,
I wish *it* "kick'd from off the stage."

The man, whoe'er is guilty of it,
I'm sure deserves a thrashing;
I tho't thee, Tom, had been above it,
I'd freely give thee a lashing.

'Twas pity to taste of folly's heaven,
When thou hadst merited so well;
Thou once wast in high road to Heaven,
But priests will send thee now to Hell.

But if thou will'st but 'bide awhile,
Under St. Peter's holy banners;
Forgiveness will vouchsafe a smile,
And hail thy mended manners!

I know thee Thomas, very well,
And that thou art a social blade;
Who lik'd thy jacket *tight to fill*:
For thee and I are of a *trade*.

I love thee for thy talents, rare,
Thou, who hast broke fell tyrants fetters!
And in my friendship thou shalt share;
Thou living monument of letters.

* *Independent empire.*
† *Addressed to Gen. Washington.*

The orb of day may have a spot,
To darken his resplendent face;
No mortal man's without a blot,
And human frailty's no disgrace.

## Late Foreign News,

*Received at Philadelphia, by the ship Farmer, capt. M'Collom, from Bourdeaux; and the ship Aurora, capt. Suter, from Hamburg.*

BOURDEAUX, October 3.

We read in No. 8, of the Frosideur, that Gen. Buonaparte being informed, that the Emperor had formed a secret league with the court of Rome, the object of which was to surprize him, had himself turned the tables upon those two perfidious allies, and that his first coup-de main had been to surround thirty thousand men, and compel them to lay down their arms, and that he meant to proceed to Rome, to chastise them into good faith, and open the eyes of credulous nations, by breaking the talisman of a cunning court, which has owed its too long ejoyed power, only to ignorance and superstition.

Thus it seems reserved for the Hero of Italy, to efface from the list of the States of Europe, this modern Rome, which has inundated the universe with blood and tears!

Private letters announce, that the rebels under the command of Dominique Allier and St. Christol, which composed the pretended armies of the two councils, amounting to 12,000 men, are pursued by Gen. Hacquin, who arrived the 29th ult. at Point Saint Esprit.

The insurgents proposed to penetrate into the department of Ardiche, where Dominique Allier expected to receive some assistance; but they were forced to retreat; the national guards courageously opposed their passage, and forced them to fall back to the department of Vaucluse, where Gen. Hocquin will be ready to give them a warm reception.

We have just been informed of the arrest of Saint Cristol, one of the above mentioned insurgent chiefs.

We are assured that Cerber, contractor for the horse furniture of the army of Italy, has written home, announcing the signature of the treaty of peace with the Emperor.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

Three negociators from the United States are arrived.

September 29.

We learn from Milan, that an order of the general in chief, dated head quarters, near Udine, announces that all the divisions of the army were to be put in motion on the 2d Vendemaire (22d Sept.)——The same order commands all the generals of the division to complete the furniture of their troops; to have forty cartridges for each soldier, without counting those in cases; to send into the strong places the worst arms; to form their trains of artillery; to send immediately to head quarters an account of the cavalry ready to march on the 2d Vendemaire; to send the sick into the hospitals; to provision all the places fortified in a manner fit to support a siege. In short, all the measures of precaution which announce the renewal of war, are taken, and the generals are rendered personally responsible for their execution.

The commissionaire Ordonateur in chief, is busily engaged in seconding the views of General Buonaparte——The march of the convoys, the route which they are to take, the places of deposit or rest, the meeting again of each service, are regulated in a letter to Citizen Lambert at Milan.

News is this moment arrived from Venice, that the correspondence of the powers of Italy and the cabinet of Austria have been intercepted by this re-union. It is true, that this may appear extraordinary, and that it coincides singularly with the Royal conspiration of the interior; but we do not believe that it is much to be feared.—

There are some Princes in Italy whose thrones have not been overthrown, only because Jupiter has not yet frowned. A gesture, a word, or a blow, or the signature of a certain man, will be sufficient to destroy the work of several ages. In the mean time, citizen Marmont, Aid-de Camp to the General in chief, is gone to Rome; and the French fleet consists of 12 men of war and several frigates, having sailed four days since. We are on the brink of great events.

The members condemned to transportation, who who have been conducted to Rochfort, yet complain of the want of attention from their pretended partisans. The reception which they have received on their route ought to have undeceived them in this respect. Indifference, indignation, or contempt, have been the only sentiments which have been manifested on their passage. They were embarked on board the Vallient, the 1st Vendemaire. The following is an exact list:

Laffond Ladebat, Barthelemy, Larne, Barbe Marbois, Berthelot, Lavillieurnois, Ramel, Rovere, Pichegru, Aubry, Murinais, Brottier, Troncon, Dacoudry, Willot, Dossonville, Bourdon

Letellier, attached to the ex-director Barthelemy, who voluntarily followed him.

The Corvette sailed the 2d Vendemaire in the morning with a favourable wind, and was soon out of sight.

The hopes and wishes of the friends of humanity are again deceived, and the authors of the troubles of France will again see their perfidious intentions recommenced by a renewal of the horrors of war. Now, indeed, could it be expected that the Emperor, who has constantly aimed at our destruction, should consent to have peace, at the instant in which he was striving to excite troubles in the interior of the republic, and constantly favouring the enemies of the revolution? Had he not in them stronger auxiliaries than in his own soldiers? He certainly had, and we doubt not he did all he could to excite our divisions, and to favour the conspirators, which has been the true cause of his backwardness in concluding the projected peace.

The Courier Historique of September 20, mentions the appointment of citizen Guinguene a distinguished author, to the post of Secretary General of the Executive Directory, in the room of Legarde. Citizen Gohier is appointed Minister of Police.


FOR BELFAST & PORT GLASGOW.

THE BRIGANTINE

TWO SISTERS,

Ephraim Robertson, Master;

NOW loading at City-Point, and will sail very shortly.—Any person wishing to contract for return freight in the spring, from either of the above ports, will please apply—if in Richmond, to Messrs. Mitchell & Gairdner, or to the subscriber here; and for passage, to him or the captain on board.

ALEX. HORSBURGH.

Petersburg, Nov. 27, 1797. (2w)

Petersburg, Virginia, 18th November 1797.

THE Partnership etered into on the 18 day of June, 1792, between John Gregorie and William Barksdale, under the firm of GREGORIE & BARKSDALE, ceases this day by mutual consent. (3p)

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND well toned FORTE PIANO, on very low terms. Enquire of the

PRINTER.

November 30, 1797. (3t)

FOR SALE,

THE Tract of Land whereon I now live in the county of Mecklenburg, near Saffold's Ford, on Meherin river; it contains 270 acres, about 150 of which is good Tobacco Soil, there is about 60 acres cleared and on it a good Dwelling House, 32 by 18, other out houses, and a water Grist Mill, on the said river—I have also another Tract of 240 acres, within about two miles, I wish to sell. Any person that will come soon, may get a bargain.

CHARLES PATTESON.

November 29, 1797. 2*

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY Negro BOY, about 12 years of age, Terms cash. Enquire of W. W. GEDDY.

Petersburg, Nov. 29, 1797.

☞ A MEETING of the Subscribers to the *Mutual Assurance Society* against Fire, is requested at Brewer's Tavern, to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Petersburg, December 1, 1797.

A CAUTION!

LOST on the 4th instant, by Thomas Collier, between Peter Robinson's store and his plantation on Cocke's road, a bond for 284 7s given by J. John Scott, sen. to me.—This is to forewarn all persons from trading for said bond, as I have stopped payment.

COL. JOHN JONES.

Dinwiddie, Nov. 28, 1797. (1y)

*The Subscriber,*

Being fully empowered for that purpose, will sell at public sale, on Thursday the 7th December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of the late N. and J. Eustis, for cash only,

A QUANTITY of Dry Goods, consisting principally of white and printed India Cottons, Cotton Cards, &c. likewise a Negro Man Servant, and a quantity of household furniture, such as tables, chairs, beds, &c.

ALEX. MORTON.

Nov. 27, 1797. (3)

*WINDSOR MILLS.*

THESE Mills being completely fixed for manufacturing wheat, and having at length a full supply of water, the public are hereby informed, that the proprietors will give cash for wheat and corn, either at said Mills, or their warehouse near the Market-house, Petersburg. They will also manufacture wheat on as reasonable terms as any mill in this neighbourhood, either by the bushel, or a stipulated quantity of wheat pe barrel of flour. Their corn grist-mill being entirely appropriated to the use of the public customers thereto, may rely on the utmost care and dispatch, and for its further convenience they have established

A Corn Meal Warehouse

immediately at the Market-house, where good fresh well ground meal will be exchanged for corn (that is good) on deducting the lawful toll—or sold for cash on as low terms as the current price of corn of that day will admit.

BATE & CO.

Nov. 27th, 1797.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

One Thousand Barrels of

Indian CORN.

My price for it is Twenty Shillings cash a barrel, or in preference, I will exchange it for Petersburg Tobacco, and allow Ten Dollars per hundred, or for Richmond Tobacco at Ten and a Half Dollars.

I will also exchange forty or fifty valuable Negroes, for Tobacco at the same price; indeed such is my information, and knowledge of the scarcity of Tobacco at the European Markets, owing to the very short crop made this, and for several years past, that I very sincerely wish all my Estate, both real, and personal, was vested in Tobacco at 12 Dollars per hundred.

PEYTON SKIPWITH.

Mecklenburg county, Nov. 27, 1797. (6*)

*WILL BE SOLD,*

On a credit to be made known on the day's of the sale,

A PART of the Estate of the late WILLIAM HARRISS, dec. late of Surry county, consisting of a number of valuable Horses, of different descriptions, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, Corn, Fodder and Pease. The sale of the aforesaid property on the Plantation known by the name of BROOMFIELD, in the county aforesaid, will commence on the 13th day of December next; and in the county of Nottoway, at the Plantation whereon Mr. Hamlin Harriss now lives, on the 20th day of the same month, and will continue at each place from day to day until the whole is sold.

All persons having claims against the aforesaid Estate are requested to make them known on or before the day of the first sale, & those that are indebted thereto are desired to make speedy payment.

JAMES FLETCHER, Adm'r.

Nottoway, Nov. 23, 1797. (20s*)

*TO BE SOLD,*

*For ready money,*

On Wednesday the 6th Dec. at the dwelling-house of JOHN ROGERS DAVIES, in the town of Petersburg, by virtue of a deed of trust executed to us on the 18th day of April, 1795,

SO much of the property comprised in the said deed, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £. 111, 11, 0, with interest from the 25th day of December, 1795, and the expences attending the execution of the trust, for the benefit of Elisha King.

The property abovementioned, consists of an unexpired term in the lot and house in which the said Davies now lives, in the town of Petersburg, a negro woman, a horse, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, and a tract of land, in Sussex county, containing about 580 acres, with a valuable mill seat. The land is capable of producing any sort of grain, and is improved with a dwelling house with two brick chimnies, convenient outhouses, and an excellent orchard.

ELISHA KING.
ROBERT TURNBULL.
WILLIAM COLE.

November 16, 1797. (3)

John M'Creery,

HAS just received and now opening, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. ELLIS, next Mr. DURELL's TAVERN,

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Of the last importations from Europe,

Which he will sell low, for Cash or Country Produce. He flatters himself that those who may favour him with their custom, will be pleased with the price and quality.

Petersburg, November 1, 1797. tf

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living on Monk's-Neck road, near Petersburg, on the night of Thursday last, a BAY HORSE, about 11 years old, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, long mane, blaze in his face, and gall'd on his left hind leg, a hanging mane, and switch tail. The above reward will be paid on his being delivered to LUCY EPES.

17[illegible]

WANTED,

AN Apprentice in the Mercantile business, a youth about 15 years of age, of reputable connexions, who writes a good hand, and understands accounts. Enquire at the Printing-Office.

Nov. 24, 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 27, 1797.

THE subscriber wishing to close all transactions in which he has been heretofore engaged—requests all persons who have demands against him to make them known, that they may be discharged; and those who are indebted to him, will oblige him by making immediate payment, as it is out of his power to grant any longer indulgence.

(8) JOSEPH T. BLANCHARD.

THE creditors of SAMUEL CHEESEMAN, dec. are requested to take notice, that on the first day of December next, a dividend will be made of what money is in our hands, agreeable to the sums annexed to their names in the schedule of the deceased's effects.

HORSBURGH & KENNAN. } Trustees
D. MACKENZIE. }

Petersburg, Nov 10, 1797.

## *Harris and Sturdivant,*

HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, an assortment of well chosen

FALL GOODS,

Chiefly adopted to, and comprehending almost every article wanted for, Country and Planters use; which they are selling on very moderate terms.

Petersburg, Nov. 23, 1797. 4

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## *FOR SALE,*

*The following valuable Lands:*

*In the county of Mecklenburg;*

ABOUT one thousand acres, with valuable improvements, where Mr. Jesse Brown at present resides; Mr. Oliver will shew the land who lives adjoining it. The land is of good quality, level and well timbered, and lies on the main road to the county courthouse, within half a mile of the same.

About 1400 acres in the same county on Butcher's creek; land of excellent quality; a considerable part of it cleared. Mr. George Baskerville rents one of the plantations at present, and will be so obliging to shew the land to any person inclining to purchase.

About 1000 acres in the county of Henry, on Pigg River; land of the first quality in that part of the country, a considerable proportion of it low-grounds. A plantation opened sufficient for six or eight labourers. Mr. George Herndon will shew this land.

Those lands will be sold very low for ready money, or purchasers may be accommodated with reasonable credit, paying about one fourth of the price when possession is given, which may be at any time between this and the 25th of December next.

To save trouble to those who may incline to purchase and cannot conveniently apply to me, I have deposited with Mr. William Douglas, merchant, in Petersburg, and Mr. Hugh Wylie, merchant, in Charlotte, the lowest prices, and the terms of sale, for the lands in Mecklenburg, with ample powers to contract for them.

And with respect to the lands in Henry I have deposited with Mr. George Herndon, of Fitzylvania county, and Mr. George Reveley, at Oxford Iron Works, similar powers.

DAVID ROSS.

October 30, 1797. (6w)

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To be Sold to the highest bidder,

for READY MONEY, on the 22d day of December 1797, before Mr. James Durell's door, Petersburg,

THAT well known valuable situation, adjoining the Town of Suffolk, belonging to the estate of General Charles Harrison, dec.—attended in fact with every accommodation to render life happy and agreeable—fish, oysters, fowl, and almost every other good things, in perfect view of the Town of Suffolk. Needless to say more. The purchaser will be encouraged when the terms are related—to be made known on application to the Administrator, or to Mr. John H. Peterson, or Mr. Benjamin Harrison, jun. of Prince George county. The Tract supposed to be betwixt 450 and 500 acres.

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE.

Dinwiddie, October 26, 1797. tf

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*The Co-partnership of*

## Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them, will see the necessity of making [illegible] before any de-

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A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court house, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland settlements. The terms moderate—part cash, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Petersburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

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*** *Subscribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

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☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *some* of his subscribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article used in the line of his business, rendering it necessary that he should repeat his application for payment—*again* requests all those who are indebted to him for more than two years Newspapers to settle their accounts. It appears the accounts stand open more from inattention from the smallness of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to settle them. The Printer however flatters himself that his delinquent subscribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will consider, that though their accounts are small, yet they are of consequence to him in the support of his business.

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## *Philip Taliaferro, & Co.*

In BOLLINGBROOK STREET, near the VENDUE OFFICE,

*Have just received from Boston,*

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

*Men's, Women's, Boy's, Miss's, and Children's*

SHOES & SLIPPERS,

Which, added to those before on hand, makes their collection compleat—They will be sold on very low terms, by wholesale or retail.

Petersburg, Nov. 9, 1797.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of JOEL EPPS, dec. anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said Estate, to bring them forward, properly authenticated on or before the 24th of December next—those who do not render in their claims by that time, will take notice that this advertisement will be plead in bar of payment—and all persons indebted to the Estate will please make payment by that time, as no further indulgence will be given.

BANKS MEACHUM, Adm'r.

Suffex, November 8, 1797. 8

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## LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell a valuable Tract of LAND situated in the county of Chesterfield, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Petersburg, containing 831 acres by late survey—There is on this tract about 30 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and ash timber of an excellent quality—The soil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almost every kind, and its contiguity to town ought to render it an object to those inclinable to purchase—Immediate possession will be given, and the payment made easy to the purchaser if proper security be given. The premises will be shewn by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the subscriber in Norfolk.

JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.

October 20, 1797. (tf.)

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## WANTED,

IN the neighbourhood of this place, at a very healthy situation, a private TUTOR, that understands the Classics; a generous salary will be given to such a person, well recommended. Letters on which the postage is paid, addressed to the Printer, at any time between this and New Years day, will be attended to.

November 6, 1797. (4w.)

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## John & William Bell,

In addition to a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

Have received the FOLLOWING SUPPLY of

Fancy Goods & Groceries,

INDIA Cottons, Satins, Lustrings and Barcelonas,
Do. Table and Tea China,
Black Egyptian Ware,

*A VARIETY OF*

Glass and Queen's Ware,

Lady's Seal Skin, Morocco, Kid, and Satin Slippers and Sandals,

*A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF*

Feathers, Necklaces, & Beads,

A fresh parcel of Teas,
Moulded Candles,
Brown Soap, Gin, Brandy,
Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Bar Iron,
German Steel, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, November 16, 1797. (eptf.)

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*At a Court continued and held for Nottoway county at the Courthouse, on Friday the 3d of November, 1797.*

George Connally, Complainant.
Against
Henry Williams Lawson and George Green, Defendants. } In Chancery.

ON the Complainants motion by his counsel it is decreed and ordered, that the defendant Geo: Green, be enjoined from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the property and effects in his hands of the defendant Lawson, and the said defendant Lawson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of March court next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted for two months successively in some public newspaper, published in the town of Petersburg, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse of this county..

A Copy Test,

sm* THOMAS W. TODD, D. C. N. C.

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## BLANK BONDS,

*At this Office.*

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## *FALL GOODS.*

Buchanan, Dunlop & Co. Petersburg; and
Dunlop, Pollock & Co. Manchester,

HAVE at length received a supply of FALL GOODS, by the Charles Carter, and other vessels from Europe, which they are induced (at this advanced season of the year) to offer by wholesale or retail, at reduced prices.

Petersburg, November 20, 1797. tf

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## *Robert Moore,*

HAS received by the ship Flora, Capt. Colley, and the ship Industry, Capt. Vickery, from Liverpool; also by the ship Industry, Capt. Rudd, from London,

An extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening, and on sale, at his Store in Bollingbrook street.

By the next arrival from Liverpool, he expects a further supply of COARSE WOOLENS.

Petersburg, Nov. 21, 1797.

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## NEGROES for SALE.

To be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Tuesday the 19th day of December next, at the place where John Mann lately kept tavern, in Amelia county, about a mile from Bevell's bridge on Appomattox river, pursuant to a deed of trust granted to us by the said John Mann, for the benefit of James Blick;

A NEGRO Man slave named JAMES, and a negro woman named Abbey, his wife. They are both young, healthy, well made, and well disposed—and James is a most excellent waggoner.

DAVID ROBERTSON, DUNCAN MACRAE, } Trustees.

Nov. 20, 1797.

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## Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscribers STORE, on Saturday night last, the following

GOODS,

*VIZ.*

One piece Blue Forrest Cloth,
One piece Mill'd Drab,
One piece Green Broad Cloth,
One piece Dark Striped Elastic Cloth,
6 or 8 Pair Rose Blankets,
One Cardinal, and some other small articles.

The above reward will be given on the delivery of the GOODS, and conviction of the THIEF—or THIRTY DOLLARS for the GOODS only.

SMITH & HILL.

Petersburg, Nov. 28, 1797. (4)

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## FOR SALE,

THE Tenement on Blandford Hill, formerly occupied by the subscriber, containing three Lots, on them, there are a large and commodious dwelling house, smoke house, stables, and carriage house, with a variety of fruit trees, and a well of excellent water. Any person by making application to Mr. John M'Rae, sen. or to Mr. David Robertson, may know the terms of sale.

Should the above property be not disposed of before the first Saturday in December next, it will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises—The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CAMERON.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797. (eotf)

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## FOR SALE,

*The Ship*

*RITSON,*

NOW lying at Broadway; well found, and in compleat order to receive a cargo—she will carry 550 hhds Tobacco. For terms, apply to John Lawrence in Norfolk, or the subscriber

JOHN GRAYSON.

Petersburg, Nov. 20, 1797. (tf)

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## *Swift-creek Mills.*

THE subscriber will contract with any persons disposed to have their Wheat manufactured—and will grind at so much per bushel—or will return a fixed quantity of Flour for a proportion of Wheat. The Wheat will be received, and the Flour delivered, either at Petersburg or at the Mill, as may be agreed on. Any contract for grinding, made with Mr. John Rowlett, at the Mill, will be equally attended to as with

JOHN LE MESSURIER.

Petersburg, October 17, 1797. tf

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TAKEN up by the subscriber in Dinwiddie county, near the courthouse, A BLACK MARE, about 16 or 17 years old, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a star in her forehead. Appraised to £ 5.

JOHN PEGRAM, jun.

Dinwiddie, Nov. 16, 1797. (co3w)

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, Administrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceased, anxious to settle his administration, requests all persons having claims against said Estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next. The Legatees will also attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwise fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. tf

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## Wanted at the Occoquan Mills,

A NUMBER OF

JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

Apply to Mr. Nathaniel Ellicott, at the Mills near Colchester, or to

ISAAC M'PHERSON, Alexandria.

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## *Jacob Harrison,*

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and opposite to Captain Parker's,

An extensive assortment of

*FALL GOODS,*

Consisting of Superfine, Fine, Midfine and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF THICKS; Dutch and Rose BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romsey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worsted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Produce.

Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

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## *Land for Sale.*

THE subscriber is desirous to sell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and state of North Carolina, on the head of Grassy creek. On this tract there is a considerable quantity of good Tobacco Land still in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premises. A farther description is unnecessary, as a purchaser would naturally chuse to view the Land himself.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. tf

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THE Copartnership of *Massenburg & Massenburg*, was dissolved the 20th Sept. by mutual consent.—All those indebted to the above firm, as well as those indebted to *Cargil Massenburg*, are requested to pay their respective balances to *Robert Massenburg*.

ROBERT MASSENBURG.
C. MASSENBURG.

Robert Massenburg begs leave to offer his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for their past favours, and at the same time respectfully informs them, that he continues the business in his own name. He has just received by the Charles Carter, from London, a supply of fresh Drugs and Medicines—any orders or prescriptions sent to him will be promptly and exactly attended to.

*He has for Sale*

Brown and white SUGAR CANDY.
CITRON, RAISINS and ALMONDS.
BRIMSTONE and ALUM.
LOGWOOD and MADDER.
HAIR POWDER and POMATUM.

A few Medicine Chests suitable for Practitioners in the country

Petersburg, Nov. 24, 1797. (eo3m)

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## *SWANN & ELLIS,*

Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a professed UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatness and dispatch

October 12, 1797.

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## John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the House lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and opposite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

*European and East-India*

GOODS,

Which he determined to sell, on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or Produce.

Petersburg Sept. 7, 1797.

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## Blank Writs, for sale at this Office.